UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/082,601	02/22/2002	Satoshi Nakajima	41020.P006	5731

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EXAMINER
DOAN, DUYEN MY

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2152	

DATE MAILED: 11/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/082,601	NAKAJIMA, SATOSHI
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Duyen M. Doan	2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _11 August 2006_.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-40_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-40_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on _22 February 2002_ is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some *   c) ☐ None of:

        1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413).
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to the submission filed on 8/11/06. The finality of the

previous office action is withdrawn. However, in view of the new search, the final office

action is reinstated with new prior arts. Claims 1-40 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by
another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent
granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the
applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section
351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States
only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2)
of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1,7-11,15-16,18,21,27-31,35-36,38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)

as being anticipated by Tsai (us pat 6,839,741).

As regarding claim 1, Tsai discloses processing by a computing device a binary

file generated by a source application (this feature is inherent in Tsai, all files, does not

matter what format use to create the file, when process by the computer, the computer

will process the file in binary form) to identify one or more user interface displays

rendered when contents of the binary file are viewed using the source application (see

Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6,lines 36-

40); and generating by the computing device a self-contained representation of the one

or more user interface displays including one or more specifications correspondingly

specifying the one or more user interface displays (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4,

lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6,lines 36-40, the specification is inherent,

converting the attachment file into HTML format, and enable the user browser to display

the attachment file), to enable viewing of said contents of said binary file without usage

of said source application, by rendering said one or more user interface displays in

accordance with said one or more specifications (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines

61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6,lines 36-40, converting the attachment into

HTML format and enable the user to view these attachment without using the source

application, the user only need the browser to view the file).

As regarding claim 7, Tsai discloses identifying by a computing device a format

of a binary file generated by a source application (this feature is inherent in Tsai, all

files, does not matter what format use to create the file, when process by the computer,

the computer will process the file in binary form); selecting by the computing device a

set of user interface display specifications from a plurality of sets of user interface

display specifications (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8,

lines 26-44; col.6,lines 36-40), based at least in part on the identified format of the

binary file (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44;

col.6,lines 36-40); and processing by the computing device the binary file to generate a

self-contained representation of user interface displays of said binary file rendered when

contents of the binary file are viewed using the source application (see Tsai col.3, lines
25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6,lines 36-40, the
specification is inherent, converting the attachment file into HTML format, and enable
the user browser to display the attachment file), by associating results of said
processing of the binary file with the selected set of user interface display specifications,
to enable viewing of the user interface displays without the source application (see Tsai
col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6,lines 36-40,
converting the attachment into HTML format and enable the user to view these
attachment without using the source application, the user only need the browser to view
the file).

As regarding claim 8, Tsai discloses attaching by the computing device said self-
contained representation with an electronic message (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4,
lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40); and transmitting by the
computing device said electronic message and said attached self-contained
representation to one or more recipients for viewing, where the viewing includes
rendering said user interface displays in accordance with said user interface display
specifications and user input(s) (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5,
lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6,lines 36-40).

As regarding claim 9, Tsai discloses binary file is either a word processing
document or a spreadsheet document (see Tsai col.6, lines 36-40).

As regarding claim 10, Tsai discloses determining is based upon a filename extension associated with said binary file (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40).

As regarding claim 11, Tsai discloses launching by the computing device a locally accessible version of the application (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40); simulating by the computing device user input(s) to said application based at least in part upon said selected set of user interface display specifications (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40); and storing by the computing device output(s) from said application in response to said user input(s) (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40).

As regarding claim 15, Tsai discloses receiving by a computing device an email message including an associated first attachment of a first attachment type (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40); determining by the computing device whether said first attachment type is associated with a member of a group of one or more supported source applications (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40, determine that the attachment is the Microsoft document); selecting by the computing device a set of one or more user interface display specifications from a plurality of sets of one or more user interface display specifications, based upon said first attachment type if it is determined said first attachment type is associated with a member of said group of one or more supported source applications (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4,

lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40 the specification is inherent, converting the attachment file into HTML format, and enable the user browser to display the attachment file); launching by the computing device a locally accessible version of the associated source application (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40); simulating by the computing device one or more user input signals based upon said selected set of one or more user interface display specifications (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40); and capturing by the computing device output responses of the associated source application to said one or more user input signals, and associating the captured output responses with the selected set of user interface display specifications to generate a self-contained representation of said first attachment to allow subsequent viewing of the attachment without further use of the associated source application (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40, converting the attachment into HTML format and enable the user to view these attachment without using the source application, the user only need the browser to view the file).

As regarding claim 16, Tsai discloses associating by the computing device said representation with said email message in the form a second attachment, replacing said first attachment (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40); encoding by the computing device said email message and said second attachment; and transmitting said encoded email message and second

attachment to a designated recipient (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to

col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40).

As regarding claim 18, Tsai discloses first attachment type comprises a

proprietary format (see Tsai col.6, lines 36-40).

As regarding claim 21, the limitations are similar to limitations of claim 1,

therefore rejected for the same rationale as claim 1.

As regarding claim 27-31, the limitations are similar to limitations of claim 7-11,

therefore rejected for the same rationale as claim 7-11.

As regarding claim 35-36, the limitations are similar to limitations of claim 15-16,

therefore rejected for the same rationale as claim 115-16.

As regarding claim 38, the limitations are similar to limitations of claim 18,

therefore rejected for the same rationale as claim 18.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-3,6,12-14,19-20,22-23,26,32-34,39-40 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsai (us pat 6,839,741) in view of Cook et al

(us pat 6,178,432) (hereinafter Cook).

As regarding claim 2, Tsai discloses the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1, but does not disclose each specification includes one or more transition rules specifying one or more transitions to one or more other user interface displays specified by one or more other specifications.

Cook teaches each specification includes one or more transition rules specifying one or more transitions to one or more other user interface displays specified by one or more other specifications (see Cook col.3, lines 15-42; col.4, lines 39-67; col.5, lines 1-10; col.7, lines 22-67; col.10, lines 5-27).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cook to the method of Tsai to have one or more transition rules specifying one or more transitions to one or more other user interface displays specified by one or more other specifications because by doing so would advancing the display of information on a web page without removing page from the display. Freed from the constraint of the need to design and display separate pages for each changes which to be displayed (see Cook col.2, lines 52-58).

As regarding claim 3, Tsai-Cook discloses each transition rule specifies transition to another user interface display specified by another specification when the user interface displays enter a particular user interface display state (see Cook col.3, lines 15-42; col.4, lines 39-67; col.5, lines 1-10; col.7, lines 22-67; col.10, lines 5-27). The same motivation was utilized in claim 2 applied equally well to claim 3.

As regarding claim 6, Tsai discloses the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1, but does not disclose each of said user interface displays comprises one or

more display cells, and each of said specification comprises one or more display cell specifications correspondingly specifying the one or more display cells.

Cook teaches each of said user interface displays comprises one or more display cells, and each of said specification comprises one or more display cell specifications correspondingly specifying the one or more display cells (see Cook col.3, lines 15-42; col.4, lines 39-67; col.5, lines 1-10; col.7, lines 22-67; col.10, lines 5-27). The same motivation was utilized in claim 2 applied equally well to claim 6.

As regarding claim 12, Tsai discloses the invention substantially as claimed in claim 7, but does not disclose each specification includes one or more transition rules specifying one or more transitions to one or more other user interface displays specified by one or more other specifications.

Cook teaches each specification includes one or more transition rules specifying one or more transitions to one or more other user interface displays specified by one or more other specifications (see Cook col.3, lines 15-42; col.4, lines 39-67; col.5, lines 1-10; col.7, lines 22-67; col.10, lines 5-27). The same motivation was utilized in claim 2 applied equally well to claim 12.

As regarding claim 13, Tsai-Cook teaches each transition rule specifies transition to another user interface display specified by another specification when the user interface displays enter a particular user interface display state (see Cook col.3, lines 15-42; col.4, lines 39-67; col.5, lines 1-10; col.7, lines 22-67; col.10, lines 5-27). The same motivation was utilized in claim 2 applied equally well to claim 13.

As regarding claim 14, Tsai discloses the invention substantially as claimed in claim 7, but does not disclose each of said user interface displays comprises one or more display cells, and each of said specification comprises one or more display cell specifications correspondingly specifying the one or more display cells.

Cook teaches each of said user interface displays comprises one or more display cells, and each of said specification comprises one or more display cell specifications correspondingly specifying the one or more display cells (see Cook col.3, lines 15-42; col.4, lines 39-67; col.5, lines 1-10; col.7, lines 22-67; col.10, lines 5-27). The same motivation was utilized in claim 2 applied equally well to claim 14.

As regarding claim 19, Tsai discloses the invention substantially as claimed in claim 15, but does not disclose each of said plurality of user interface displays comprises one or more display cells, and each of said user interface display specifications comprises one or more display cell specifications.

Cook teaches each of said plurality of user interface displays comprises one or more display cells, and each of said user interface display specifications comprises one or more display cell specifications (see Cook col.3, lines 15-42; col.4, lines 39-67; col.5, lines 1-10; col.7, lines 22-67; col.10, lines 5-27). The same motivation was utilized in claim 2 applied equally well to claim 19.

As regarding claim 20, Tsai-Cook teaches each of said user interface displays comprises one or more display cells, and each of said specification comprises one or more display cell specifications correspondingly specifying the one or more display cells (see Cook col.3, lines 15-42; col.4, lines 39-67; col.5, lines 1-10; col.7, lines 22-67;

col.10, lines 5-27). The same motivation was utilized in claim 2 applied equally well to

claim 20.

As regarding claims 22-23, the limitations are similar to limitations of claims 2-3,

therefore rejected for the same rationale as claims 2-3.

As regarding claim 26, the limitations are similar to limitations of claim 6,

therefore rejected for the same rationale as claim 6.

As regarding claims 32-34, the limitations are similar to limitations of claims 12-

14, therefore rejected for the same rationale as claims 12-14.

As regarding claims 39-40, the limitations are similar to limitations of claims 19-

20, therefore rejected for the same rationale as claims 19-20.

Claims 4-5,17,24-25,37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Tsai (us pat 6,839,741) in view of what was well known in the art

(hereinafter Wellknown).

As regarding claim 4, Tsai discloses the invention substantially as rejected in

claim 1 above, transmitting by the computing device said encoded electronic message

and self-contained representation to one or more addressed recipients (see Tsai col.3,

lines 25-67; col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40). Tsai

does not disclose encoding by the computing device an electronic message, using a

MIME protocol, a Uuencode protocol, or a BinHex protocol.

Official Notice is taken (see MPEP 2144.03) encoding by the computing device

an electronic message, using a MIME protocol, a Uuencode protocol, or a BinHex

protocol is well known at the time the invention was made.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include an

indication not to cache the received address with Tsai, because it permitted data to be

transmitted by Internet e-mail without having to be translated into ASCII format first.

As regarding claim 5, Tsai-Wellknown attaching by said computing device said

self-contained representation to the electronic message (see Tsai col.3, lines 25-67;

col.4, lines 61-67 to col.5, lines 1-8, lines 26-44; col.6, lines 36-40).

As regarding claim 17, Tsai discloses the invention substantially as rejected in

claim 15 above, but Tsai does not disclose encoding by the computing device an

electronic message, using a MIME protocol.

Official Notice is taken (see MPEP 2144.03) encoding by the computing device

an electronic message, using a MIME protocol is well known at the time the invention

was made.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include an

indication not to cache the received address with Tsai, because it permitted data to be

transmitted by Internet e-mail without having to be translated into ASCII format first.

As regarding claims 24-25 the limitations are similar to limitations of claims 4-5

above, therefore rejected for the same rationale as claims 4-5.

As regarding claim 37 the limitations are similar to limitations of claim 17 above,

therefore rejected for the same rationale as claim 17.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments see appeal brief, filed 8/11/06 with respect to the

rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-40 under Reyna and Burgin have been fully considered and

are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further

consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Tsai (us pat 6,839,741)
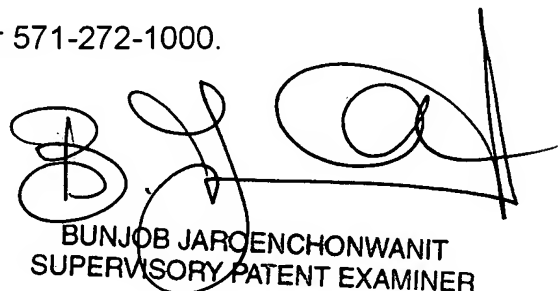
and Cook et al (us pat 6,178,432).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Duyen M. Doan whose telephone number is (571) 272-

4226. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Bunjob A. Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on (571) 272-3913. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is

571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Examiner
Duyen Doan
Art unit 2152

BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER